

resolution (H. Res. 83) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SITUATION WORSENS IN SOUTHERN SERBIA AND MACEDONIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, since late last year, we have received a spate of reports indicating that violence is on the rise once again in the southern parts of Yugoslavia, Macedonia, and especially in the Kosovo region. These reports are of special concern because the regions involved in this new outbreak of conflict lie immediately adjacent to the sector of Kosovo which is termed the "area of responsibility" for United States troops participating in KFOR, the NATO-led Kosovo peacekeeping operation.

Responsibility for most of the increased violence lies with the hard-line Albanian Kosovar nationalists, some of whom quite clearly participated in the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, KLA, which is supposed to be disbanded. They are now pushing their extreme agenda through violence in the Presevo Valley, lying across the internal boundary that separates Kosovo from Serbia.

As part of the agreement that ended the NATO military air operations against Yugoslavia in June of 1999, a 5-kilometer ground safety zone, GSZ, was established along the internal boundary between Kosovo and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavian military and special police forces were prohibited from entering without expressed authorization by NATO.

The Presevo Valley contains several small cities and villages that are home

to ethnic Albanians? Unlike their brethren in Kosovo, however, the Albanians of the Presevo Valley chose to remain outside the conflict which wracked Kosovo during 1998 and 1999. Although they certainly had legitimate grievances against the brutal regime of the former Yugoslavian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, the ethnic Albanians in the Presevo Valley rather than overwhelmingly seemed to prefer to settle their problems peacefully rather than through the violent means ultimately employed by the KLA.

Beginning in 1999, following the formal disbanding of the KLA, KFOR began receiving reports of the existence of a guerilla force calling itself by the initials UCPMB, the Liberation Army of Presevo, which was infiltrating across the Kosovo boundary into the GSZ in order to harass Serb police officers and intimidate some of the Serb residents of the Presevo Valley and thus caused them to leave the region.

In February of 2000, this Member led our House delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on a visit to Kosovo, and the commander of U.S. forces briefed us on the situation in the Presevo Valley. In fact, this Member climbed the heights of Kosovo to see the Presevo Valley below. At that time, he said to us that the situation with the so-called UCPMB was his single largest worry insofar as the safety of U.S. troops and other forces under his command were concerned.

Since last December, incidents in the Presevo Valley increased with several Serbian police officers reported to have been assassinated, and a joint U.S.-Russian patrol attempting to seal off the boundary came under fire by ethnic Albanians attempting to infiltrate from Kosovo. Last week, we learned of fighting in Macedonia along the border with Kosovo. Reports implicated a shadowy body calling itself the Liberation Army of Macedonia as being behind this most recent violence.

What is particularly disturbing about the involvement of Macedonian territory in what seems to be a new onset of a major conflict is that, in addition to Macedonia's enormous strategic significance, the Government of Macedonia, democratically elected last year, includes ethnic Albanians in its governing coalition; and Macedonia recently normalized its relations with Kosovo. Apparently, these democratic and popularly supported measures are unacceptable to the radical Albanian ethnics behind the renewed violence, because these progressive democratic steps undermine their goal of creating a "greater Albania." They continue to have as their goal unification of all ethnic Albanians who inhabit Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo, and Albania itself into a greater Albania.

The numbers of radical Albanian participants in these incidents in southern Serbia and Macedonia is, at present, small. What is of most concern, however, is that they seem to be receiving

support and assistance from Kosovo and they have not been repudiated by the ethnic Albanian leadership in Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, this Member is of the opinion that those supporting an extremist agenda within Kosovo are known to some of the leadership within Kosovo; and thereby, they could be denied the support that they are apparently receiving to use Kosovo as a base of operations.

The implications of a "greater Albania" for the region and for the United States and its allies in Europe are extremely grave. A wider war involving Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey ultimately would be very serious. Our earlier intervention of Kosovo was aimed at stopping that problem.

Mr. Speaker, this deserves our attention.

We need to make it clear to the Albanian extremists that we will no longer tolerate their efforts to foment violent and ethnic discord in the region.

Mr. Speaker, NATO is at present considering measures to stabilize the situation, both in Macedonia and in the Presevo Valley. NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson is visiting the Capitol today and tomorrow to meet with Members. This Member is inclined to support suggestions that, given the gravity of the current situation in Macedonia and on its border, Yugoslavian military forces be permitted to operate within the 5 kilometer ground safety zone in southern Serbia. Additionally, this Member strongly believes that we need to return an international preventive peacekeeping force to Macedonia similar to that which helped protect Macedonia from attack and destabilization several years ago. The governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia need to agree to a complete demarcation of the border between Macedonia and Serbia, and to measures to ensure its sanctity and security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REVISIONS TO REVENUE AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001-2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, Section 213(b)(1) of the conference report on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001 (H. Con. Res. 290) authorizes the Chairman of the House Budget Committee to reduce the revenue aggregates contained in the resolution if the July report of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates larger on-budget surpluses than those published in the agency's March report. CBO substantially increased its estimates of the surplus in its July report. Accordingly, I submit for printing in